WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION. From March 4th, 1789 to March 4th, 1799. First Compress.—Gen. Froderick A. Muhlenburg, of Penn., anti-federalist. Second Compress.—Col. Jonathan Taumbull, of Conn., Advantation, 1791 to 1798.

Third Congress.—Gen. Muhlenburg again elected, 1793 to 1795. Pourth Congress.—Gen. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jer-

J. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION. Fifth Congress Sixth Congress.—Theodore Sedgewich, of Mass., federal-ist, 1799 to 1801.

Seconda Congress.—Nathaniel Macon, of N. C., democrat, 1801 to 1803.

Highth Congress.—Mr. Macon re-elected, 1903 to 1805.
Ainth Congress.—Mr. Macon again re-elected, 1805 to Tenth Congress -Gen. Joseph B. Varnum, democrat, o

MR. MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Record Congress —Governor Varmen was re-elected:
1809 to 1811. Reelith Congress.-Henry Clay, of Kentucky, democrat

Thirteenth Congress.—Mr. Clay was re-elected; 1813 to 1815; but seing sent as peace Commissioner to Ghent, was succeeded by Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina.

Fourteenth Congress.—Mr. Clay was again elected; 1815 to 1817.

MR. MONBOE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Fifteenth Congress.—Mr. Clay was again elected; 1817 to 1819.

Sixteenth Congress.—Mr. Clay was again elected; 1819 to 18:1. He resigned and John W. Taylor, of New York, feografist, was elected. Sevente-nih Congress.—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, racical democrat; 1821 to 1823.

Bichleenth Congress.—Mr. Clay was again elected; 1-23

to 1815.

J. Q. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION.

Ninetenth Congress — John W. Taylor, of New York, national republican, elected on second ballot. Vote:—
Taylor, 99; 1815 to 1827.

Theorieth Congress.—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, locu foco or racica. Cawford democrat, elected on first ballet. Vote:—Stevenson, 104; J. W. Taylor, of New York, 94; scattering, 7; 1827 to 1829.

GENERAL JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Judging first Congress.—Mr. Sievenson re-elected. Vote
or Sievenson, 151; 1819 to 1831.

Themis-record Congress,-Mr. Stevenson re-elected; 1831 to 1853 to 1888

Treesty-third Congress.—Mr. Stavenson was re-elected, but being appointed Minister to England, was succeeded by John Bell. of Jennessee, whig on tenth ballot. Vote:—Eel, 114; J. K. Fols, 78; scattering and blanks, 26; 1838 to 1835.

Tuenty-fourth Congress.—Jas. K. Polk, of Tennessee, demograt. Vote: Polk, 122; Bell, 84; scattering, 9; 1835 to 18-7.

MR. VAN EUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-fifth tempera.—Mr. Polk was re-elected; vote for Polk 115; ... Pell, 105; scattering, 5; 1837 to 1840.

Twenty-nith Congress.—R. M. T. Hunter, of Vicataia, nullider, elected; vote 115 for Hunter; 113 for others, 11th ballot—1856 to 1841.

ballot-1865 to 1841.

HARRISON AND TYLER ADMINISTRATION.

Therefy-erec'h tangress --John White of Kentucky,
whig; vots-121 for Weite; 38 for John Winston Jones, of
Vignias, dem., 10 scattering; 1841 to 1843.

Juenty-cijkh Congress --John Winston Jones, of Virgisia-, cem.; vots for Junes, 128: John White, of Kentucky, 59; 1843 to 1845.

POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.

Transformint Compress.—John W. Davis, of Indiana, dem., vote for Pavis, 120; Saml. F. Venler, of Ohio, 72; scattering, 19; 1845 to 1847.

Thirtieth Congress .- Pobert C. Winthrop, of Mass., whig wote, 2d ballot, 110; Linn Boyd, dem., 64; scattering, 41: 1847 to 1849. 1847 to 1849.

TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-first Congress.—Howell Cobb. of Georgia, de elected by plurality of 3 on 64th bellot; 1849 to 1851.

KILIMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.
Thirty-scend Congress.—Linn Boyd, of Keatucky, dem. PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-third Congress.—Linn Boyd, of Kentucky; 1853
to 1855.

The House of Commons may sit without a Speaker, but

our House must elect one, as he is expressly mentioned in the constitution, and it is held that no business can be done until he is chosen. There is no providen as to bow he shall be chosen.

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

BY PARTIES IN THE HOUSE—SOMEBODY
MUST FUSE—CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD—CAUCURES AND PLATFORMS—POSITION OF THE KNOW
NOTHINGS, ETC., ETC.
It has been the general opinion throughout the country that the contest for Speaker would be protracted,
and that the disgraceful scenes of 1830 and '49 would be repeated by the present House. If our readers will carefully compare the state of parties in this House with those in which the contests were held, they will zotice ar entirely different position of affairs, and they will see that there is really nothing to prevent an almost immediate organization.

First, there are eighty-one administration democrats

who have already held their caucus and taken up their

who have already held their caucus and taken up their position on the following platform:—

Resolved. That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a minority in the body. Seen this aft occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the though in the recent elections in several of the Northern, besteen and Western States, of the principles of the Knows-Nebraska bill, and their devotion to civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assaided by a secret joilitis? Order, known as the Know Nothing party; and, though in a ninority, ever hold it to be our highest out y to pre-erre our organization, and continue our effects in the maintenance and defence of these prinour eners in the maintenance and centered it case pre-cepts, and the constitutional rights of every section a every class of citzens, against their opponents of ever description whatever, either so called republicanis Know Nothingson, or fusionism, and to this end-look with conndence to the support and approbation all good and true mrn. friends of the constitution a the Union throughout the Union.

This is the platform for the Cardavati Convention. The democra's non ina ed the subjoined ticket for officers of the House, which they must vote for first and last. I their present condition there is no fusion for them :--

Fix Speaker-William A. Richardson, of Illinois.

Doork.oper.—Mr. McK.in.
Sergeord.ut.Arms—Mr. Glosbrener, of Fennsylvania
Postmoster.—Mr. Johnson.
Portmore.—Cornelius Wendell, of New York.

Mr. Richardson is the father of the Kansas bill in th House. Mr. Panks is editor of a country newspaper in Virginia. Mr. Wendell is the Union newspaper.

it will be seen that Mr. Forney was not endorsed evby a complimentary vote. perats may get nine'y votes for the Speaker

taking in nine Southern whigh, who have nowhere to go. There are, then, one hundred and forty-three votes b tween the Knew Nothings, the Seward republicans, and the abolition Know Nothings.

The Know Nothings ought to stand on the following

platform—the twelfth section, adopted at Philadelph

platform—the twelfth section, adopted at Philadelphia lest June:

XH. The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition, of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the concaious acts or vidared pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by taose parties reving elevated rectional hostifity into a positive element of positical power, and brought our institutions into peall, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peares to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile phistons so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishoner in submitting to the laws the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to able by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slave y, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in split and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their orbids he upon a subject so important, in distinct an immuniveral terms, it is hereby declared as the scare of lawry in the brates where it does or may exist, or to achieve any state from admission into the Union because to econstitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of its secial system; and expressly prefermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Gunress to enables upon the subject of slavery within the Iteration of the compact by which the Stare of Maryla it ceded the district to the United States, and that any interference by Counted and the subject of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the Stare of Maryla it ceded the district to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

But there was a split upon this platform, and a North erro Convention was held on the 21st ults, at Cinemas.

But there was a split upon this platform, and a North ern Convention was held on the 21st ult., at Cincinnati, where the following platform was adopted:—

where the following platform was adopted:—
The select committee to which were referred various resolutions and propositions, main y on the subject of the differences existing between the North and the South on the milycot of slavery, has that the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption at the proposel session of the National Council, to be held at Phila telephia on the 19th of February next, in here of the tweeter section of the platform:—

the National Council from the States here represented to request the President of the National Council to eath a meeting of the same to be heldest Philadelphia on the 18th day of February next.

The republicars, so called, were elected on the anti. Nebrasha platform. They are generally whigs, and would fure with the Know Nothings on the Cocionati platform. The twelfth section having been repudiated by the Organ some of the Southern Know Nothings may draw out; but the majority party could afford to lose thirty of them and then elect. One hundred and eighteen would be required to elect in a full House—117 in this House, but the House is never full, and any one who can House; but the House is never full, and any one who can

Would be required to elect in a finit notice—It is this House; but the House is rever full, and any one who can get 112 votes will be Speaker, probably.

The minerity is first in the field. They have only to put up a good Union ticket to please the party through the country, which they have done. They will go into the House and calmly vote for these candidates for three days, three weeks, or three months, if it be necessary.

The majority—for such we count the 143 opponents of the administration—are perplexed, and they have wisely concluded to hold no caucus. The meeting of national Know Nothings called by Messrs. Whitney and Clark, of this State, was a dead failure—only about ten members being present. This looks ominous, and seems to fore-shadew a coalition to elect a Northern anti Nebraska, anti-slavery Speaker, such as Campbell, of Ohio, or Fuller, of Fenerylvania; and a Soutbern Clark, Cullom, of Tenersee, who voted against the Nebraska bill, but who of rensylvania; and a southern total, defined, who were the world get some Fouthern votes, being personally very popular. It is said there will be no persons run for Clerk, except Panks of Virginia, and Cutlom. Mr. Haven, of New York, and Mr. Backs, of Massachusetts, have also been named for Speaker. Their chances are not brilliant, but things may take a turn that way. We hear that Mr. Whitney, of this State, has some hopes that Mr. Whitney, of this State, has some hopes that he may come in on a compromise between the Northern and Scuthern Know Nothings. Mr. Whitney used to be a silver grey whig. Mr. Broome, of Pennsylvania, one of the original Know Nothings, will be strong with the twelfth section men. This section of the party has saffered dee, ly, however, by defections in the North since the election of '54, and things look very much like an immediate coalition for the purpose of organization between the republicans and the Know Nothings. Mr. Weshburn, of Maine, and Mr. Pennington, of New Jerney, are also mentioned for the Speakership; and if the conare also mentioned for the Speakership; and if the contest is protracted we should not be surprised if a new

man should be taken up.

Teat the national wing of the Know Nothing party is afraid of the republican drogoons, is quite apparent by the following, which we find in the Washington Organ

(K. N.) of faturday:—
We therefully give place to the following communication from a memoer of Congress, and we add that he is a true American, true to the constitution and laws of the land:—

true American, true to the constitution and laws of the land :—

TO THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1855.

The American party, if true to thouselves and the principles they have so nobly sustained in the ate ecciens, will, it is to be presumed, go into the House on kienday fully prepared and determined to pay a just tribute to their country's honor, and to vindicate themselves and their nati nal conservation by presenting a firm and bold front to rry and all opposing influences. Its not to be supposed for a moment that to one unitering the hostility of the political elements then and there so very likely to be used sgainst them, they will escape without a contest, je haps an absolute strong e with discordant and disrapining plans, to cleat a Speaker. Attempts may be and probably will be made to rente their regard powerless and inefficient, by effects to create a division of epicion or sentiment upon mere questions of expediency or policy; therefore foes it become the mirroncessity and indispensable that a cula and subcoken front he maintained, and that they present to their one-mere a wall of steel, firm and imponentable to every assault.

Magna est veritate el prevalets! You are right, my follow

rault.

Magna est veritas el prevaletit. You ave right, my fellow countrymen, and the people are rapidly coming to your support, and sustaining you in your patriotic efforts to Americanize our institu tons, and to bring them tack into the pa he of justice and honor. Bear aloft your baner of in winchility and inscribe upon its amp e folds the werd "Union."

CAUTION.

There will be a strong outside pressure on the Southern Knew Nothing members to make them vote the demo-cratic ticket. On the clear slavery issue we presume the House is very nearly balanced. The democratic organs all over the country are unanimous in advising the admiristration members to be firm in their position.

We do not consider that there is any prospect of a set ticket for the opposition. Mr. Cullom has said in so many words, that he, would not run as the candidate of

any party, while there does not appear to be a man men-tioned for Speaker who could get vites enough on the first ballot. Things look new as if the first day would be

askirnish only. One correspondent says, that
Things are tending towards an ultimate union, for the
purpose of organization, among the democrats, whige
proper, and Southern Know Nothings. It is computed
that the alliance can command the exact number of votes
required to elect in a full house—that is, 118.

The only way to elect a Speaker to-day would be to

adopt the plurality rule, and to omit calling the names of the delegates from the Territories, as that would bring up a terrible fight on the Kansas question; and to leave all contested seats to be decided after organization. We netice that the following very sensible platform has been put forward by the national Know No hings: PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE EQUSE OF REPRESENTA

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVEE—THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

To call a meeting of all members of the American Order who support the resolutions adopted by the National Council at Fhiladelphia 12th June, 1855.
This meeting shall prescribe coedience to those resolu-tions as the test of eligibility to any office or apprint-ment within the power of the House of Representatives. It a sufficient number of national Americans cannot be assembled to effect an organization moon the above basis, a conference shall be invited with all members favorable to an organization upon the hashs of malataking the ex-ising laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conbject of slavery as a final and con

is its laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and con-clusive ecttement of that subject.

I. That this conference shall refuse to support any nominee for any office within the appointment of the House, sho will not take and subscribe the following declaration of principle and action:—

1. That he will obey and enforce, when called on so to do, all laws enacted by the Federal and State govern-ments, as paramount to any other authority within their respective and appropriate jurisdictions.

2. That he will abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive set-tlement of that subject in spirit and in substances.

3. That he will abstain from and discourage the agita-tion of the 1- very question.

3. That he will abstain from and discourage the agitation of the sl-very question.

4. That he will can'er no subordinate appointment upon any one who will not make and subscribe the foregoing declaration.

II. That the organization thus effected shall be regarded as a patriotic truce for the purpose of preventing legislative annexly, for extrying on the government in active ance with the forms of the constitution, and for the main tenunce of the public pence and dignity against seed main agritation.

III. That every member who unites in this plan of organization shall be free to resume his political relations and maintain his political opinions as heretofore; nor stall he be bound to any alliance beyond the act of putting the House of Representatives into legislative motion.

IV. That a committee be appointed to report a ticket in conformity with the principles of this plan of organization, presenting the names of suitable nomines for the various offices within the appointment of the House of Representatives.

We hope that the Houses will be organized to-day, but things do not look that way at present TAKING THE OATH.

The Speaker having been elected, the oldest member administers the eath (to support the constitution) to him, and the Speaker to the members. They come up by States, and take the outh in plateons. The Southern and Western members generally kiss the book; those the Fastern and Northern States hold up the right hand as the old Puritans thought kissing the book a Roman Catholic abomination. CONTESTED SEATS.

The next thing after the House is organized is the question on contested seate. It may come up on the Kansas delegates, when Mr. Forney calls the roll; but as they have no vote, we should not suppose it would be forced on the House. The seat of Mr. Thomas J. D. Ful-ler, who represents the Sixth district of Maine, is contested. Mr. Fuller is an administration democrat, and cannot count upon much support from the majority in the House. Nothing could be more insolent than the conduct of the administration men last year; and no they can find out, after three Congresses of trium; h how pleasant it is to be balled.

Mr. Marshall, from the Ninth Hetrist of Illinois, also a

democrat, has a contestant. In the Eighth district of the same State there is a vacancy, caused by the election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate in place of General Shields. Mr. Trumbull was first chosen in this district by the people, and then sent to the Senses by the Legislature. Mr. Trumbull is now in Washington without the Governor's certificate; but he has orillones of his election to the Senate, in the shape of a certificate signed by the officers of both branches of the Legisla ture, and the President of the joint convention, certified

with the State seal, by the Secretary of State.
Governor Matteson refused Mr. Trumball's certificale, on the strength of a singularly brilliant clause in the Sale constitution of lilinois, providing that no non who held a State Judgeship should be eligible to be elected to any office winterer, until a stated period after the tormal state of our relations with England has been believed by that compromise.

That this convention recommend to the delegate to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late our government complained of the emissions of the market and the convention recommend to the delegate to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late of the convention recommend to the delegate to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late of the convention recommend to the delegate to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late of the constitution of the market and the providing that no non who held a State Judgeship should be eligible to be elected to four public affairs.

The this convention protest against conlessing with any party which demands the postponement or standant ment of American principles, or the delegate to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late of the emissions of the market and the public in he columns of the thrain. The President's message will review the whole market and it may be that an attempt will be made to the flowers r found a burta giring him the late of the constitution of lilinois, providing that no non who held a State Judgeship should be eligible to be elected to the delay in the four public affair.

The this convention protest against conlessing with England has been been dead to the flower and the flower of the constitution of lilinois, providing that no non who held a State Judgeship should be eligible to be elected to the flower that the convention of our public affair.

The this convention protest against conlessing with any party which shall be four the convention of the flower public that no non who held a State Judgeship should be eligible to be elected to the four public affair.

sary to say that this is all nousense. The Sena'e judge-of the qualifications of its members, and can and has adof the qualifications of its members, and can and has admitted them without certificates. The constitution only provides that a representative shall be twenty-five years old, at least; that he shall be an inhabitant of the State from whence chosen, and shall have been a citizen seven years. Senators must be thirty-five, and have been

citizens nine years.

It appears, however, that this matter will be brought before the Sena'e, and the Union has the following view

It appears, however, that this matter will be brought before the Sena'e, and the Union has the following view of the matter:

It is understood that Mr. Trumbull has no commission from the Governor of Illinois, and, therefore that he claims a seat as Senator by virtue of an elecul in by the Legislature, but which the Governor declines to recognise as legal under the constitution of the State. We believe the following statement presents the case as it will be brought before the Senate:—

The constitution of the State of Illinois provides that Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected for the term of nine years and that the persons so elected shall not be appointed or elected to, or hold, any other office of honor or profit, si her under the authority of the State or of the United States, during the term for which is was so elected Judge, or far one years thereafter, and all votes that man be given, either by the voters of the State of Illinois, or by the Legislature thereof, for any person so elected Judge during said term for any office afores sid, shall be null and void.

In 182 Mr. Trumbull was elected Judge of the Supreme Coart for one of the Judicial divisions of the State of Illinois, and was duly commissioned as such according to law took the necessary oath and entered upon the duties of said office two out of the nine years for which he was elected and hen resigned ann became a creditate for Congress in the district in which he resides, and was elected Judge had not expired, and, consequently, the votes cast for him for Congress under the constitution of the State of the Supreme of the State of Illinois rofused to give to Mr. Trumbull a certific ate of his election as Senator upon the same ground that he refused to certify that he was elected to the House of Kepresentatives, reterring again to the State constitution. Which declates all those votes cast to the State of the Congress under the constitution of the State refuse to give Mr. Trumbull a certific ate of his election as Senator upon the senae gr

Mr. Hall, of Icwa, and Mr. Harris, of Marylanl, sit in contested seats in the House. Mr. Hall is a democrat, and Mr. Harris a Know Nothing. Bird B Chapman claims to have been elected from Nebraska, but his seat is conto have been elected from Asbranca, but his seat is con-tested by General H. P. Beonett, a Cass democrat. Mr. Chapmen is the geotleman who on the stump always spoke of the President as 'my friend Frank Pierce.' The Nebruka City News says of Mr. Bennett who, 4:

claims, is elected delegate from Nebrasca, that "he will support Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for the next Presidency, if that great and good democrat is allre and on the trace, with all his might and main. In short, Jurge Bonnett is, in the truest sense of the term, a conservative democrat.'

Mr. Make Wal-h at one time suggement that he intended to contest the seat held by Mr. John Kelly, from the Fourth district of this State. Mr. Kelly had 88 votes over Mr. Walsh, but it was said that there was a frauduler return. As Mr. Walsh is in Europe, we presume he doe not intend to c ntest the seat. The seat of Mr. T. B Florence, of Penn. is also contested, and those of the two

recognice the administration men who contest these seals, and therefore it is proposed to cut hi a off by choosing a cierk, or having a chairman to set till the election of the Speaker.

It is said that an attempt will be made to oust Messre Penver and Herbert, the California members because they were elected on a general ticket. The law of the case seems to be in favor of the heliers of the seats. Congress did pars an act in 1842, requiring district elec-tions, but California was admitted in 1850, and the new apportionment act, passed that year, does not require recognised the California members, elected on general ticket, and the attempt to run out Denver and Herbert is

In the first Louislana district, Mr. Albert Fabre, demo crat, will contest the seat claimed by George Eustis, Jr. These contests will not probably amount to much--th-y are generally-settled by giving the seat to the member ing the largest number of political friends in the use; but the contest between Reeder and Wnitfield, both of whom claim to represent Kansas, will make trouble; and in order that it may be understood, we give a brief resume of the points.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS. BE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND ACCOMPANTING DOCUMENTS—OUR FOREIGN BELATIONS—EANSAS —THE THREE MILLION DRAFTS—THE SECRETA-

HES' REPORTS, ETC, ETC.
Congress having been organized, a message is sent to
the President of the United States informing him of the
fact, and that the members are ready to hear any communication he may have to make to them in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, which says that he shall, from time to time, follows them of the state of the country. The message has been, we are told, already finisted, but not printed.

When the President receives efficial notification of the

fact that Congress is organized, he will send his private secretary down to the House with the message, which will be read in both houses, and a great many copies ordered to be printed.

We are told by some of the initiated that the message

will be a spicy, spirited, warlike document, intended to tel on Young America. It is said that Marcy thought it to: strong, but the President refused to allow it to be altered. It will enlarge on our foreign policy, and more particular larly our relations with England on the old Central which she ple ged herseif never to set up any colo-ny in the territory and then broke the pleage; the President wid show that Lord Clarendon has never at tempted to answer Mr. Buchanan's last argument of the Central American question, but when, in September he pressed him to answer. Lord Clarendon declared the correspondence closed, declined to reopen it, and inst-cated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Ruatan colony. The little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Mosquit protectorate if we would admit her claim in Rusian

He will also probably inform us that the security of the He will also probably inform us that the security of the present government of the Sandwich Islands has been made firm by an agreement between England. France author interestates, that they shall not be molested by any lower. Recent extraordinary affairs in Nicaragua with demand the attention of Congress. Something must be said about Kinney and Walker. Our government must enforse the Walker dynasty, although it may not be pleased with martial law in the showing of Corcal when peace had been made. The President will reaffir n the old doctrine of the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, that the entire right of sovereignty over the Mosquit territory belongs to the republic of Nicaragua.

A new system of Indian management will be suggest-ed. The p an heretefore pursued has been to remove the Irdians as fast as the white settlers became covetous of their lands. The tide of emigration is now flowing in upon these unfortunates from both the East and Pushed to the Rocky Mountains by the movement from the Missis ippi side, they have been there are by the California column, composed of almost every race under heaven but their own. The President will, it is understood, stetch a plan of treatment for these wild man which does not look to their eventual submersion is the waves of the Pacific, or their extermination. He will probably advise the appropriation to the use of the Northwest tribes, of the western part of Nebrassa, and the country intervening between the western boan dary of Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, upon conditims comewhat similar to those on which the South western in ions hold their lands. These districts may be divided into convenient Indian territories, and if, at any future time, they manifest suitable acticude for gover ment, they may be admitted as Iudian States, as it has been for some years proposed to somit the Cherokees an

As the President cannot safely dilate upon subjects in ereal policy, the administration of our foreign affairs will be, it is reported, treated of at length in the measage. It will cover the correspondence between Mr. and Lord Clarendon on the part of irest Britain, relative to Central America. The well known ability of our negogotiators, and the importance of the subject, will imporhigh interest to this portion of the message. The settle ment of the Linck Warrier affair, and other cialins of our citizens upon Spain; the proceedings of our agents in reminica, the negotiations with Russia, Prussia, England and France, relative to the respective rights of neutrals and telegenesis in war; the correspondence on the Danish Sound dues; and the progress of our diplomacy in Mexico Ieru, Euence Ayres and Paragony, have furnished ample scope for the apilities of our Ministers, and must

Astorney General Cushing in relation to the Hertz trial, o ming after the applogy, offen ed the English g verament, caused the sending out of the West Incia fleet and There can be no doubt that this was the position of affairs, and that pacific and conciliatory despatches have since been received from angland. The administration

since been received from ingland. The administration organs are beeping up the quarrel when there is no thing to quarrel about, and insisting upon the recall of Mr. Crampton, when he is not to blame. He merely followed the instructions he received. Those was gave him the instructions have apologised. The message may be a little defiant on these points, but it would be abourd. Should our government demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, and persist in such demand, the British government declining to comply, this government would be compelled either to decline all diplomatic intercourse with that gentleman, or to dismiss him. In either case the result would be the same, for it cas scarcely be doubted that if the first alternative was adopted, the whole British legal in would be withdrawn from Washington, and no other sent in its place. As a matter of course, the withdrawal of the United States legation from the Court of or wast of the United States legate in from the Court of St. James would follow in resultation. War would not necessarily result from these steps. Neither the ceasing to hold intercourse with a Minister, nor his withdrawal in consequence of such a retural, would be a cause belli whatever its effects upon the temper of the respective governments. But what would result? Why, that the two nations more intimately connected by commerce than any other two Powers of the world—whose interests are intricately and inseparably interwoven—multitudes of whose citizens are constantly touching on business in each of the two countries, and are temporarily resident in both—would be without intercourse or representation

at the respection seats of government. THE DANISH SOUND DUES. THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

The President will give us some light upon the question of the Sound dues, our government having reopened the negotiations commenced by President Tyler. The report is that Russia has accepted the office of mediator, and had proposed that Dannark should code the is and St. Thomas to the United States convergent in coasi of St. Thomas to the United States government in coasi deration of the payment of \$5,000,000, the court of Co penhagen moreover agreeing that American vessels passing into the Baltic shall thenceforth be exampted from all dues and tolls whatsoever. The same authorities adithat Fernmark had refused its consent to this plan, on the ground that it would probably prove offensive to the West \$: 50.000 to Penmark. if it would aband its unjust claim the same sum would fail to our share for payment, but would not now be acquiesced in, if the capitalization scheme were realized; and it is not probable that the Washington government would fee inclined to pay twenty times hat amount for the surrender of pretencions it does not recognise, even though it were put in possession of an island which it would not know what to do with when it had got it. According to present appearances, the agitation which commences here upon the subject of the dues, will be continued un 1 it accomplishes some definite result elsewhere. Outreaty with Penmark expires to April, 1855.

Congress will undoubteely call for all the papers relative to both of these subjects.

The President will probably insist on Crampton's recall.

He will touch lightly on home topics and let the Kansas matter go to the House.

The message will be accompanied by the reports of the several beads of departments, giving a complete exhibit

of our affairs.

The Fresident has assured our corre pondents that the nessage will not be printed until after it has been read in the Heure. A copy of the last message was stolen from the Union office. It speaks well for a great government that it cannot find persons who are honest enough to do their duty. Mr. I terce's subordinates coust be a bad set of fellows. But the public will have the message as early as ever, we have no doubt.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

GUTERIE'S REPORT ALL READY—MODIFICATIONS IN

THE TABIFF—WOOL TO COME IN PREE—DEPICIT IN

THE APPROPRIATIONS—STATISTICS OF TRADE, ETC.

Mr. Guthrie's report on the state of our figuress is all ready for the members. He will emphatically recom-mend wool, as a raw material, to be admitted free, with chemicals and 3ye stuffs. No distinct interference with iren is proposed. The document contains an elabora e argument supporting this policy, which is approved by Eastern manufacturers.

On the tariff Mr. Guthrie will enlarge with formidable

emplitude of statistical detail. His tables will show were the elaborateness of Mr. Walker's report of 1845 on the monstrous estimates of which the beneficent protective system of 1842 was done to death.

Under the law of Congress, the sum appropriated for the annual collection of the revenue is \$2,250,600. This sum will be exceeded by \$460,000, and the appropriations will not then hold out till the close of the fiscal year This will be dwelt on in Secretary Guthrie's report.

He will also give the statistics of foreign trade up to

He will also give the statistics of foreign trade up to June 20, 1855, as fellows:—
The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including of course California and Oregon) for the fis al year ending June 30, 1855, were \$201.882,900, against \$4.65,180,728 for the preseding year showing a coline of \$444.397,202, the tetal exports from the United States to foreign parts for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1855, were \$2.75 156.846, against \$2.8.241.044 for the preciding year, howing a decline of only \$3,084, 421 It will be seen from this, that, while for the year 1851 the imports exceeded the exports \$27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports \$13,773,881. ur regular tables

cuting		Specie and	Total
June 10. Dutiable.	Pree Goods.	Bullion.	Imports.
1845 \$95.106 724	\$18,077,598	\$4,070,242	\$117,254,56
1846 96,924,058	10,990 007	3,777,732	121.691,797
1847104,778,002	17,651 847	24 171,289	146,510,638
1848 132,282,825	16,356,879	6,360,224	154 998,928
1849125,479 774	15 726,425	6,651,240	147,857,439
16:0. 185,427,006	18 081 590	4.628,792	178.128,319
1851 191.118.345	19 652,995	5,453,592	216,224,93.
1859 185, 252 508	24.187.870	5,505,044	212,945,44
1858 286 56 5 113	27,182,152	4,201,182	267,978,637
1854 . 272 646 481	26,827,600	6,906 162	305,780 258
1855. 221,292,624	36,4:0,524	3,659,812	261,382,960

\$10.102.864 in the imports of tree goods, but a falling of \$51.265,807 in dutiable merchandise and \$5,246,250 is received in the course of the import trade for the past three tears, is worthy of especial notice. The year craining Jun 20.1853, shows an increase over the previous year of \$55.043;05; and the year 1854 showed an increase over 1853 of \$37,871,06; making a gain of \$72.834.911 in two years. For the last year the decline, as already stated is \$44,297,293, which brings the imports below the tote for the year 1853-4. We annex also a comparative table of experies:—

nding	Demestic	Foreign	Specie and	Total
	Produce.	Produce.	Hullion.	Exports.
1845 \$9	8,455,350	\$7,584,781	\$8.109.475	\$111,646,606
IF46 10	1.718 042	7.805.206	3,905,248	113 488 516
84716	0 574,844	6,166,754	1,907 024	158, 48,622
84812	0 : 08,709	7,986,866	15,841,616	154 002,151
84918	1,710 081	8 641 091	5,454,618	145,755 840
81013	4.900 :33	9,475,493	7,524,994	151,898,720
85117	8 610,158	10,295,121	29,472,762	218,388,011
851. 15	4,931,147	12,037,043	41,674,135	209,658,366
85318	0.800,162	13,096,213	27,486,875	230,976,157
8541	5,157 504	21.061.187	41,422,428	278, 241, 064
1856 19	2.751 135	26,158 368	56,247,843	275 156 819
heir tot	al for 1852	-3, the expo	rts are nes	fallen below rly forty-five total exports

mittons greater than for the year. Of the total exports of specie for the last year, \$50.957.418 were of domestic production, and \$2.289.9.3 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce exclusive of specie, were \$22,400,859 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of \$4.497, 51 in the exports of foreign produce, and \$14.824,900 in the exports of specie. We ancex a comparative tasle, showing the value of branchings are provisions, and the quantity and value of branching foreign project, with the average value of the latter particle with the average value of the latter particle.

Year Breadstuf		the same of the	dion.	-
June 20.	Previsions.	Pounds.	Value. At.	P.Co
1945	\$10,742,491	872.195,995	\$51:739,643	5.9
1846	27,:01,1:1	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.0
1847		527,219,958	63,415,848	10 3
11 48	37.472.751	814 274,431	64,998,294	7.6
1849	18.165 507	1.0.0.002,200	66,398,987	6.0
1800	26,061.73	675 881, 04	71,984,616	11 6
1951	91 948 661	927 237,089	112,315,317	12.1
1552	25 857,0.7	1,093 130,639	87 965,732	8.0
1853	82,185,822	1,111 5:0 3:0	100, 156 401	0.8
1851	15,001,240	987,833,106	96,596,220	9.4
1555	38.500.000	1,008,424,601	88 143 814	8.7
pounds, The fol	lowing notice	on for the last ; sed in 2 503 403 e in relation to as been issued;	the redempt	

United states stock has been issued:—

TERMENTA FERMENTALE, Dec. 1, 1855.

Notice is hereby given to helders of the stocks of the United States that this heparament will purchase to the amount of \$1,200,000 of sais stocks at any time when the same may be effected polor to the last day of Jane 1-xxt, and will pay therefor the following prices, to will:—

For stock of the ioan of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent. For stock issued un et the act of 1853, commonly eshed Texan incementy stock, a premium of 16 per cent. For stock issued un et the act of 1853, commonly eshed Texan incementy stock, a premium of open. As d for the k of the lan of 1846 restemble on the 12th November, 1856, if received at the Fressnry tour of the 1st day of March 1xxt a premium of 2 per cent, if neceived between 1st of January and the 31st and 15 fact the restrict the period of 2 per cent, if received as the following the state of the 1 and 2 per cent, if neceived as the fire state of the 1 and 1 and

ter cert, if received between let of January and the blacks of March rext a premium of 2 per cent; and if received arer list March, and order to sail ist or January as premium of 11 cent cent.

Interest a links he advant from any stocks, at the rates appealed in the criticales for the list July Len, if

as igned with the principal of the certificates received prior to the lat J ruary rext. After that date the interest will be allowed in addition to the penutum from the classest will be allowed in addition for the mercy to reach the selier.

Certificates transmitted to this department under the present rules should be duly a signed to the United biase (with the current he'r year's interest, if seat prior to the lat January next) by the party entitled to receive the purchase money.

to the lat January next) by the party entitled to receive
the purchase money.

Payment for the stocks will be made by drafts up in
the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphis, as the parties entitle d to receive the money may
direct.

JAMES GUIHRIE, Sec. of the Treasury.

The Treasury report will give us the following as our

The Freasury report will give us the following as our amount of "cash on hand":—

THEASURER'S STATEMENT.

Showing the amoust at his cre it in the freasury, with Assistant Treasuress and designated operfurier, and in the Mit and banches, by returns received to Moncay, Nevember 26, 1855; the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid and the smount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from degications are considered by the Secretary of the Freesury, situation, as ordered by the Secretary of the Freesury.

es (sousings) of the	8	pay'i	ag.
Places.	ot nil To	27.5 2	
Tre'y U.S. Washington.	\$580,796	\$41,026	\$639,770
Assistant Treasurer-	a diserse	They wille	The state of the s
Besten	8 541 255	173,083	3 368,272
New York	6,15,102	505,656	5,646,446
I biladelphia	75.147	70 480	4,686
Charleston	1.8,030	9,905	118,125
New Ocleans	179,487	253 940	1 110 101
St. Ioul	1.263,708	144 147	1,119,561
San F ancisco	563,661	742,042	110000000000000000000000000000000000000
Buffalo	2,223	1,296	926
Pattimore	46.021	14,805	31,716
Richmond	6,394	208	6,186
Nortelk	121,789	79,552	42,037
Wilmington	686	10,000	585
Savenneh	111,755	7,694	104.010
Mobile	59,123	22.781	35 319-
Nashville	25,747	5,378	23,368
Cincinnati	12 478	5,540	6,929
littsburg	10,508	61	10,277
Cincinnati	20		20
l'ubuque	832,284	52,550	811.683
Little Rock	94,036	76,787	17, 269
Little Rock	7,959	12,213	1615 TO 150
(hicago	82,641	8,319	74,321
l'etroit	164,208	3 890	160 312
Tallahassee	48.495	451	48,04;
Tetreit, (late)	6,995	-	6 995
Assay office, New York.	3,744.500	-	8,744,600
Br. mint Fan F ancisco.	968,183	A la la	968,781
Vint, Philade phia	2,053,854	Million 37	2,053,354
Ivanch, Charlotte		7/11/2 S	32,000
Brarch, Inhlenega	3 240,448	30.000	27,950 3,210,448
Branch, New Orleans	0.290,448	50,000	0,210,448
Totals	24,287.271 4	2,200,407	\$22,314,962 257,088

Net amount subject to draft \$23,074,868 THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY—THE SCOTT CORRESPONDENCE ETC.

Congress will have to look in at the War Department.

Palance \$22,066 864 Add differen e in transfers 1,018,001

Mr. Secretary Davis will probably recommend an increase of the army, in view of the Indian war which has already b oken out in Washington Territory and will extend to the south. Congress will also call for all the Scott cor-respondence, relative to his pay as Lieutenant General, and relative to the affair of Brigadier General Hitchcock, and all the administration machinations to kill off the rid hero will be exposed. We hear that the Secretary will recommend an addition to the savalry arm, which is much needed.

THE NAVY REPORT.

THE NAVY REPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY—THE NAVAL
BOARD, ETC.

Mr. Dobbin is laboriously engaged every evening in
preparing his report, his office hours being occupied with
the current routize of business. The report will be more
lengthy than usual, owing to the unusual number of interesting topics to be enbraced—a mong which will be found a recommendation for the construction of a number of small war vessels, suited to the waters of our thousand

different ports.
Since the last Corgress met, the state of the Navy ha been prominently brought before the people and earnestly discussed. The cause of the excitement was the "Act to recrease the efficiency of the Navy," passed by the last Congress. Under this act an examining board, consisting of the following named officers, convened at Washington

n Jule last :- Coptain.- Shubrick, South Carolina; Perry, Rhode lehand; McCauley, Fenneylvania; Stribling, South Carolina; Eigelew, Massachuretts.

Communiter.- Lone ergenet, Kennucky; Bucharan, Mayland; Lupont, Leaware, Barron, Virgin'a; Page, Virginia; Lieutenant: - Godon, Pennsylvania; Missroon, South Ca-ha, Foors, Connecticut; Biddie, Pennsylvania; Mau-, Virginia.

It was the duty of this Board to pass in review nearly even hundred efficers, assertain if they were competent he names to the department of those incompetent. A care'ul calculation shows that this Board gave about it inten minutes to the case of each officer! The result of their session was that over two hundred officers were drepped retired or forloughed. These officers are very incignent, and they will make a strong cutside pressure on Congress. Although removed from active participaof influence, and petitions remonstrances, &c., without numler, will flow in upon the House and Senate. It is not authin the power of Conness to reiostate them, but it can cleve them from the disgrace under which they think they labor.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE. ABUSES IN THE DEPARTMENT-OCEAN MAIL SER-VICE, ETC.

No department is so important as this, and none so badly managed. The pre paying system, which has no been in force eight months, works well, but there should be a uniform rate of postage. Letters to California now pay ten cents which is unjust to all parties concerned, and induces many frauds on the department's revenue All the expresses carry letters, and can make money at six cents. The only way government can stop it for by putting its price down to three conts.

The want of postal accommodation in New York city will also be pressed upon Congress. We have only one office for usurly a million of people, walls all the contitental cities have an average or one post station to every ten thousand of population. We need also a system of city delivery and new buildings. The office in Nassau street is quite inadequate to the business which is done

The occan mail service matter will be brought up sgain by an application from Mr. Vanderbit, who proposes to carry the foreign mails to Europe for \$16,000 per trip—the sum which is paid to the Cunard steamers.

The law relative to the registeriog of valuable letters also needs looking at. It is a multity at present, because, sithough government demands extra pay for registering, it is not responsible for the delivery of the letters. Recent occurrences at Philadelphia show that registered efters are no more free for m disasters than those which take their ordinary course by r all.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Which has now got fairly at work, will relieve Congress from much trouble. Formerly disputed accounts with government were brought before Congress, and referred o con mittees, when the lobby men made a tremendou cutside pressure on the committees, and a great deal of wasted and money thrown away. matters are taken into the Court of Claims and there ar matters are taken into the Court of Claims and there argued and settled. But there will be enough for Congress to do for private individuals in matters connected with the latent Chi a. The extension of Colt's patent and that of Woodworth's planing machine, both nonopodes worth millions of collars, will come before Congress again, and very thing that money and lobbying can do to get them hrough will be done.

THE MEXICAN THREE MILLION INDEMNITY. The United States owes Mexico three millions of dollars on account of the lands purchased in the Mediia Valley. out before Santa Anna ran away from Mexico he dress out to this am un; on the United States, and these refts are new held by Messrs. Aspinwall, Hargous and where, citizens of the United States, who deman! that bey shall be jaid. It has been held that our government was liable inasmuch as Fanta Anna was the govern-ment of Mexico at the time the drafts were drawn; but his is not fined by the condition in the treaty of cession, y which it was agreed that the money should not be and until the boundary line was run, and the report of Le committee accepted. Considerable excitement was reated the other day by the announcement that the Attorney General had given an opinion in favor of paying here drafts to the American holders, but it appears that uch is not the fact.

The facts in which the incorrect rumor arose are simply these: There were referred to the Attorney General by these: There were reversed to the Autority by the State we questions bearing upon the indemnity by the State feartment, and one by the Secretary of the Freazury expecting the draft. That efficer has not touched the prints referred to him by the Treasury Department, but he has given an opinion upon others, to the effect that Sa azar, the Mexican Commissioner, continued in office office the fall of Santa As na, and therefore had authority to sign Mejer Fuery's report open the boundary line which he has done; and recordly that when the supple

mertal actes of Lieuts. Michler and Hermnos shall be received, on a certain portion of the line, of which the nate-had not been received by the Commissioners when they signed the report, and which notes are now on the way to Washington, the line withhave been marked and established as c. ntemplated and precided by the treaty. Under this opinion, therefore, it will not be necessary to wait, for the completion of the maps and records of the surregy before proceeding to execute that stipulation of this tryaty requiring the payment of the deferred installment. The effect of this opinion, it will be seen, is, that as soon as certain papers now on the money will become payable, but to whom the money shall be paid is a point as yet entirely undecided. No well informed person, however, believes that the drafts obtained from Santa Anna will ever be recognised by this government or that of Mexico. It the most solar motors; and since the money is payable, not o recentlators nor to person af avorties of the executive in Mexico. It are yet seen that the compelled to recognise that repudiation. The question will probably be referred to the Fenata, which body with not be likely to help along any of Santa Anna's chemes. tablished as o ntemplated and provided by the treaty. Un

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

IFFUME OF THE POINTS -- HOW IT COMES REPORT

CONGRESS -- BEFFER AND WHITFIELD -- VOTE ON

THE BILL, ETC., ETC.

We have added several times in the course of this

We have aduded several times in the course of this stricle to the Kan-as question, which will come again before Congress, and in order that it may be understood, we will re-state briefly the points at issue:

By the act of 1876, when Mis-ouri was admitted into the Union as a slave S'ate all the territory north of 36 deg. 50 min. North latitude was made free forever. At that time Kansas and Nebraska were wildernesses, inhabited only by a few Indians. This line continued in full effect until 1863, when Mr. Douglas lateo In full effect until 1853, when Mr. Douglas intro-dured a bill in the Senate, providing for terri-to ial government for Kansas and Nebraska. The act was similar to those always established for territorial governments, with the exception that the line above spaker of was repealed, leaving Kansas, through which it passes, open to slavery or not, as the people might elect. The pri ciple involved was that of "squatter sovereignty," so called, and Congress declined

to legislate on the subject.
The first created a great excitement all over the coun try, and was in mediately seezed upon by the abolitionists as material for political capital. Nothing could be more as material for political capital. Nothing countries about d, as many pro-divery Southern in mbers were opposed to it, and the measure was not proposed by the post to it, and the measure was not proposed by the South, being pressed in both branches by Northern men, who sprung it upon the country rather too early. It was adopted by the administration—then largely in the majority in both Houses-oud was passed. We give an analysis of the vote, contracting it with the vote on the Fugitive Slave act of 1850;-

NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL, 1853.

	EEN	ATE
	Nays.	Yeas.
	Northern whig 4	Northern demograts1
	Southern whigs 2	Southern democrate 1
	Northern demonsts 4	Son hern whigs
	Freescilers 3	Northern whigs
,	A CANADA COMPANIES	cres afficient Bullet (photosystal)
蜡	Total13	for the second to the second
1		
	Majority	
3		TRESENTATIVES.
,	Northern democrats40	
1	Northern whigs	Northern democrats44
웹	Fouthern democrats 2	Southern democrats66
9	Southern whigs 7	Southern woigs13
		Northern willigs
23	Total100	11:
層	101111111111111111111111111111111111111	100
n		or the family of the state of the
궿	Majority	1
a		VE ACT. 1850.
æ		ATE.
漏	Nays.	Yeas.
3	Democrats 3	Democrats 1
9	Whiga 8	Whigs
9	Freesoller 1	
8		2
а	Total 12	
8		AT THE ADDRESS OF LABOUR SHAPE
	Majority	
9	HOUSE OF REP	RESENTATIVES.
ø	Northern whigs 57	Northern democrats 2
10	Northern democrate 15	Southern " 56
	Freesotlers 4	Southern whigs 24
		Northern 11
췜	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	SERVICE STREET, SERVICE SERVIC
id	Total 76	10
a.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	To the sale with a facility of

An immense outery was made all over the country.
At Boston, Worcester and other Eastern cities, emigrant At Boston, Worcester and other Eastern cities, emigrant sid companies were formed to encourage abolitionists to settle in Kansas. The abolitim presses made use of very exciting language—talked about powder, hall and guns, as if the editors had been flectors preparing for the siege of froy. Large numbers of emigrants were sent out from the East, to keep the Territory "sacred to freedom." When these accounts reached the South, the excitement was recless it tense, and the people of States near Kansas resolved to check the New England abolitionists. Large numbers of persons crossed over from Missouri, taked out claims, and participated in the first election for a Legislature. There was wong on both sides. The Territory should have been left to itself; but the trouble was commenced by the Garrison aboliticnists in New was commenced by the Garrison abolitionists in New ingland, belied by the Sewardites in New York.

The Fresident appointed Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Enneas. Mr. Reeder, to say the least, was very injudicious, and did a great deal to foment the frombles in the Perritory. There were some ture, and arter it had met it removed to another place, against the Governor's wishes. The majority was in favor of the principles of the Kansav act. Strong proslavery laws were passed, some of the abolitionists claim ing to be delegates were refused their seats, and Mr. Reede sent a message to the Legislature saying that he did not recognise them in their official capacity. If he did not,

why cid he send them a message?

Listurbances were daily taking place; blood was shed reveral times, but the general government did not interfere. Finally, however, Reeder was removed for alleged speculations in I ndian lands, and Mr. Shannon, of Onlo. appointed to succeed him.

The Legis after had appointed an election for a dele-

gate to Congress. The Roeder men refused to acknow-ledge the authority of the Legislature, and stayed away from the polls. General J. W. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, was elected. The free State men, so called nominated Reeder, and elected him without opposition. the pro-slavery men treating the affair with contempt.

Both of these men—Whitdeld and Reeder—will appear it the House to-day, and claim the seat as delegate from Kan-as. It is held that both elect us were illegal-minifeld's, because the Legislature disregarded the or-ganic law of the Territory, which says that the Gowanor chall appoint the place where the Legislature shall meet. Any one can see that Reeder has not the shadow of legali-ty 1; sumper blue Any one can see that Reeder has not the shadow of legali-ty 1 support bim.

The centest of these men must renew the whole ques-tion, and will make a great deal of unnecessary excite-uent all over the country. Both elgiments may be sent back.

MAKING A PRESIDENT.

We have thus briefly glanced at the most important questions which ought to come before Congress during this re sion. Ferhaps we have left that which will take up the most time till the last. On the Fuesday af er the first Monday in November next, the people of these United. States will choose a Fresident in place of the present incumbent. The signs of the times at present indicate that the struggle will be between the American or Know No-thing party, and the sensites of the democracy, held to-gether by the "adhesive power of public plunder." All parties in this Congress will feel themselves bound to assist the people as much as possible in the choice of their rulers. All the questions we have touched upon will be red twisted, moulded and shaped to the alvantage of one party rather than for the good of the country. It some party rather than for the good of the country. If anything good is done, it will be done ignoractly and un-intentionally. We can safely acquit a majority of the members of the present Congress, should any one charge them with a design to do any dislaterested act for the good of their sountry.

The democracy, so called, are stready in the field, and the following call has been issued:—

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing this Committee are requirement at the National Hotel, in Washington, on easy, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M. Con relutes, as constituted by the last Democratic of Cor mittee, as constituted by the below of January Con mittee, as constituted by the below of January Con mittee, as constituted by the below of January Conney, N. H.

Favid A. Smalley, Vt. *

E. F. Hallett, Mass.

Welcome B. Sayles, R. I.

January, T. Pratt Conn.

John P. Brekman, N. Y.

Jaruph C. Potts, N. J.

January, P. Brekman, N. Y.

Lines Campbell, Penn.

N. Ceage R. Hidele, Del.

Belset M. McLane, Md.

The Bollett, M. McLane, Md.

The Mr. H. Clark, Va.

S. T. Balley, Georgia.

Benefither C. Betts, Alamana, Will

The above call has been made at a rege Beed biddle, of Felaware.

This comodities is appointed to the confidence of the sayles.

This committee is appointed to "blow a horn," as John

Ven Euren seys-that It, to fix the 'ine and place for the